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had the infection in 8 communities of this county. Total number of cases, 140—whites, 55; negroes, 85; 1 death. Most of the cases were mild.

Respectfully,

J. A. ADAMS,  
*Health physician, Hill County, Tex.*

VIRGINIA.

*Inspection for smallpox on the lower Potomac and Rappahannock.*

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 31, 1900.

SIR: Pursuant to your order to visit and ascertain whether smallpox exists in the neighborhood of Pohick, Nomini, and Port Royal, Virginia, and Lancasters Wharf, Maryland, I proceeded on the 26th instant to Pohick Bay and vicinity. The following information I gleaned from the local physician, Dr. Nevitt, and the rector of Pohick Church, Mr. Meade:

The 2 settlements in this neighborhood are Woodlawn and Accotink, the former having a population of about 150, the latter 100. There are 4 white schools and 2 colored in this, the Mount Vernon district, the pupils of which have nearly all been vaccinated. A great number of adults were vaccinated during the recent epidemic in Alexandria and many revaccinated. The gentlemen named assure me there has been no case of smallpox in this end of Fairfax County, though it was rumored that a woman had died of the disease during the winter of 1899 near Franconia, 10 miles from Pohick Neck.

When I reached Pohick Bay, the schooner *Harry and Charlie* was loading cord wood for Washington. This wood is cut near Pohick Church and hauled to the shipping point, a distance of 6 miles. There are in this immediate neighborhood only a few families, all of whom disclaim any knowledge of smallpox. The only other vessel sailing from this locality is the *Lily May*, whose owner I saw and interviewed, with a negative result.

My next trip was to Charles County, Md., through Piccawaxen and Cobb Neck to Lancasters Wharf. I called upon Dr. Higdon, Dr. Andrew Jackson Smoot, Rev. Father Wade (who, unfortunately, was absent), and Rev. Charles G. Coagley. Dr. Higdon informed me there were 7 cases of smallpox in his neighborhood; the house in which the first 2 cases occurred, he stated, had been disinfected and the patients released the Thursday before; the other cases, he understood, in the second house, were to be released that day. He also told me the local health officer, Dr. Cecil, and his wife, had contracted the disease, but had recovered. The majority of the population in this vicinity are negroes.

This, the fifth district, has 5 schools, the scholars of which were vaccinated last fall. The adults hereabout have not been vaccinated. The disease was brought into the county by 2 boys from Washington. One arriving on a sailing vessel developed the eruption immediately after his arrival, the other with the eruption fully developed was a passenger on the steamer *Wakefield*; the homes of these 2 patients being about 2 miles apart. It has been eight weeks since the first cases developed. Rev. Mr. Coagley knew nothing of these cases except what he had heard, but informed me that smallpox had existed in his neighborhood three years ago. I next visited the house which was to be disinfected that day and interviewed the 2 guards put there by the local authorities. They informed me there were 8 inmates, all of whom had an

eruption, and nobody was allowed to see these people except the physicians and Father Wade.

In my interview with Dr. Smoot, he insisted that there were only 3 cases of smallpox in this house, but there were 2 of measles. He also said Dr. Cecil, wife and daughter, had contracted the disease, and that he had been acting health officer during the Doctor's illness. The school children, he said, had been vaccinated; there was little or no vaccination among the adults. Dr. Smoot had attended the first 2 cases and had disinfected and discharged them. The disinfection was effected by sprinkling through the house chloride of lime, carbolic acid, sulphur, and amyl-kijo. This latter preparation I learned, from looking at the bottle, is a liquid made in Halethorp, Md., by the Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md. The Doctor stated Dr. Cecil would release the other cases that day, all of whom had had the disease in a mild form save one, an old woman, who had confluent smallpox. The cases were all among negroes except those in Dr. Cecil's family. Dr. Smoot had traced the disease to the boy on the oyster vessel from Washington and the fully developed case brought by the steamer *Wakefield*. When I reached Lancasters Wharf and boarded the steamer *Wakefield* for Nomini, the captain, purser, barkeeper, and engineer all told me they had seen the boy with the eruption who had taken passage on the steamer, and that it was said on the boat at the time that it was a case of smallpox. No steps were taken to disinfect the boat.

My objective point then was Nomini, Va. Here I learned that the case which was taken from the schooner *Earl of Biscoe* on April 16 between Alexandria and Washington and sent to the pesthouse in the latter city had arrived there fully developed from Washington. The community was much incensed and Captain Gaskins was threatened and ordered to leave the neighborhood. The patient was put ashore, and slept in the woods for two nights in the rain, when the captain took him aboard and carried him to Washington. Inquiry shows no other cases in Machodoc Neck. There has been no vaccination in this neighborhood.

I then proceeded to Port Royal, in the Rappahannock, driving through Westmoreland and King George counties. When I reached Port Conway, which lies across the river from Port Royal, I was directed by Dr. Jett where to get information regarding the case which reached Washington from this point. I saw Mr. Gibbs who was to load the schooner *Anna Marts* with lumber for Washington, and he said there was some delay in getting the lumber for shipment, and that on the vessel's arrival he went out to her to send her higher up the river. When the captain appeared on deck he had a severe eruption on his face and hands. He asked what was the matter with him. Suspecting smallpox, he told him not to leave his vessel until the doctor had seen him. He then notified Dr. Robert Holloway, near Port Royal. I saw Dr. Holloway and from him got the following information:

The captain of the *Anna Marts* from Washington had a thoroughly developed case of smallpox. The cook had recently recovered and the mate the doctor believed to be developing the disease. This was the entire crew. The doctor ordered the vessel into quarantine and that night she sailed light for Washington. This was the only smallpox in this end of Caroline County and occurred the last of March. There are 3 white and 3 colored schools in this vicinity with no vaccination. The school children in the Bowling Green district were vaccinated on account of a case which arrived by rail from Richmond during the winter.

In concluding this report I would respectfully suggest the futility of further inspecting sloops and small vessels arriving in Washington from the lower Potomac and Rappahannock, for the reason that there are no cases of smallpox at any of the points in Virginia under surveillance; that the cases in Charles County, Md., are some distance from the Wicomico and Potomac rivers; that these cases have been isolated, and the only possible danger of the spread of the disease is due to the imperfect method employed in disinfecting the first house in which the disease appeared in Charles County, Md. It is unfortunate that the steamer *Wakefield* should not have been fumigated at once. The other vessels have been in the hands of the health authorities and are now no longer a source of danger.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR SNOWDEN,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in Wyoming.*

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., May 26, 1900.

SIR: I beg leave to report the following new cases for the week ended Saturday, May 26: Rock Springs, 8; Aspen, 6; total new cases, 14.

There has been a total of 22 cases at Rock Creek, Albany County, Wyo.

A comparison with my last report, which I failed to keep, will show you a total number new cases of this week.

Respectfully,

R. HARVEY REED,  
*Surgeon General.*

REPORT FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex., May 26, 1900.*—I have the honor to submit the following summary of work at this station for the week ended May 26, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 220; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 29; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 37; inspection of Russian peasant immigrants, men and women, 39; children, 22; vaccination of Mexican children, 10; vaccination of Russian children, 13; disinfection of Mexican immigrants' blankets, clothing, etc., 19; disinfection of Russian immigrants' clothing, females, 17; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 342 pieces; vaccination against bubonic plague (Haffkine serum, manufactured by Mulford), 4.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.*

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 18,500. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from measles reported.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 26, 1900, from 73 observers, indicate that erysipelas, inflammation of kidney, and diarrhea increased and inflammation of bowels and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 161, measles at 106, scarlet fever at